

JUL 23 1932

CS38-32
Sheeting, Rubber

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

HOSPITAL RUBBER SHEETING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS38-32



Reference book not to be
taken from the Library.

A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

Below are described some of the series of publications of the Department of Commerce which deal with various phases of waste elimination.

Simplified Practice Recommendations.

These present in detail the development of programs to eliminate unnecessary variety in sizes, dimensions, styles, and types of over 130 commodities. They also contain lists of associations and individuals who have indicated their intention to adhere to the recommendations. These simplified schedules, as formulated and approved by the industries, are indorsed by the Department of Commerce.

Commercial Standards.

These are developed by various industries under a procedure similar to that of simplified practice recommendations. They are, however, primarily concerned with considerations of grade, quality, and such other characteristics as are outside the scope of dimensional simplification.

American Marine Standards.

These are promulgated by the American Marine Standards Committee, which is controlled by the marine industry and administered as a unit of the division of simplified practice. Their object is to promote economy in construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of ships. In general, they provide for simplification and improvement of design, interchangeability of parts, and minimum requisites of quality for efficient and safe operation.

Lists of the publications in each of the above series can be obtained by applying to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
R. P. LAMONT, Secretary
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director

HOSPITAL RUBBER SHEETING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS38-32

Issued June 23, 1932

Effective date for New Production June 1, 1932



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

CONTENTS

	Page
Acceptors	1
Commercial standard	8
Scope	8
Types and colors	8
Material and workmanship	8
General requirements	8
Detail requirements	8
Methods of sampling, inspection, and tests	8
Packages and marking	9
History of project	9
Standing committee	10
Revision interval	10
Effective date	10
Certification plan	10
Indexing title	11
Commercial standards procedure	11
Organization and duties of standing committee	12
Your cooperation	12
Acceptance of commercial standard	15
To the acceptor	16

HOSPITAL RUBBER SHEETING

ACCEPTORS

ASSOCIATIONS

American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.
American Protestant Hospital Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, Sayre, Pa.
Ohio Hospital Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rubber Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y. (in principle).

FIRMS, HOSPITALS, AND PHYSICIANS

Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.
Akron, The City Hospital of, Akron, Ohio.
Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.
Aldan Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.
American Hospital Supply Corporation, Chicago, Ill.
Archer Rubber Co., Milford, Mass.
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y.
Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.
Auburn City Hospital, Auburn, N. Y.
Austin & De Nyse (Inc.), Catskill, N. Y.
Baptist State Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.
Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, N. J.
Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Beekman Street Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Beth David Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Beth Israel Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Betz Co., Frank S., Hammond, Ind.
Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.
Bismarck Hospital, Bismarck, N. Dak.
Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Bradford Hospital, Bradford, Pa.
Bridgeport Department of Public Welfare, Bridgeport, Conn.
Brigham Hospital, Peter Bent, Boston, Mass.
Broadlawns Polk County Public Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.
Brockton Hospital, The, Brockton, Mass.
Bronx Hospital, The, Bronx, N. Y.
Bronx Sanitarium, The, New York, N. Y.
Brooklyn Hospital, The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buhl Hospital, The Christian H., Sharon, Pa.
California, State of, Sacramento, Calif.
Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, Me.
Charleston General Hospital, Charleston, W. Va.
Chester County Hospital, The, West Chester, Pa.
Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., Racine, Wis.
Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Children's Hospital Association, Denver, Colo.
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, The, Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Children's Memorial Hospital, The, Chicago, Ill.
Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle, Wash.
Church Home and Infirmary, The, Baltimore, Md.
Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Bishop, Omaha, Nebr.
Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Clifton Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co., Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Climax Rubber Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Codman & Shurtleff (Inc.) Boston, Mass.
 Cole, Arthur V., M. D., East Chicago, Ind.
 Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum, Washington, D. C.
 Cook Hospital, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Creighton Memorial St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.
 Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pa.
 Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Del.
 Denver, City and County of, Denver, Colo.
 du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Fairfield, Conn.
 Duval County Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Easton Hospital, Easton, Pa.
 Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J.
 El Paso City-County Hospital, El Paso, Tex.
 Emergency Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Englewood Hospital Association, Englewood, N. J.
 Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Fairmont Hospital, San Leandro, Calif.
 Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Farrell, John, Uniontown, Pa.
 Faxton Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
 Fifth Avenue Hospital of the City of New York, The, New York, N. Y.
 Fletcher Hospital, Mary, Burlington, Vt.
 Flower Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
 Foote Memorial Hospital, W. A., Jackson, Mich.
 Ford Hospital, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 Fort Sanders Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Franciscan Sisters, Rock Island, Ill.
 Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 Garfield Park Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
 Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Paul, Minn.
 Goodrich Rubber Co., The B. F., Akron, Ohio.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oreg.
 Grace Hospital, The, Detroit, Mich.
 Grace Hospital, The New Haven, Conn.
 Grandview Hospital, La Crosse, Wis.
 Grant Hospital of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.
 Greenville City Hospital, Greenville, S. C.
 Gross Co., Wm. M., Sharon, Pa.
 Haartz Co., J. C., New Haven, Conn.
 Haartz-Mason-Grower Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Hackley Hospital, Muskegon, Mich.
 Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.
 Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
 Hazleton State Hospital, Hazleton, Pa.
 Hermann Hospital (Charity Hospital), Houston, Tex.
 Highland Park General Hospital, Highland Park, Mich.
 Hodgman Rubber Co., Framingham, Mass.
 Holy Family Hospital, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Homeopathic Hospital of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.
 Hospital Cottages for Children, The, Baldwinville, Mass.
 Hospital for Children and Training School for Nurses, San Francisco, Calif.
 Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York, N. Y.
 Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York, N. Y.
 Hospital of St. Barnabas, Newark, N. J.
 Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (in principle).
 Hospital Supply Co., and Watters Laboratories Consolidated, The, New York, N. Y.
 House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich.
 Huron Road Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Indiana State Soldiers' Home Hospital, LaFayette, Ind.
 Indiana University School of Medicine and Hospitals, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Jamison Semple Co., New York, N. Y.
 Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jewish Hospital, The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Johns Hopkins Hospital, The, Baltimore, Md.
 Kahler Corporation, The, Rochester, Minn.
 Kenosha Hospital Association, Kenosha, Wis.
 King's Daughters' Hospital, Greenville, Miss.
 Kingston Hospital, Kingston, N. Y.
 Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York, N. Y.

LaFayette Home Hospital, LaFayette, Ind.

Later Day Saints Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lawrence and Memorial Associated Hospitals, New London, Conn.

Lebanon Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.

Louisville City Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Lutheran Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, Wis.

Madison General Hospital, Madison, Wis.

Mary Day Nursery and Children's Hospital, The, Akron, Ohio.

Maryland, State of, Central Purchasing Bureau, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts Hospital School, Canton, Mass.

McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.

McKinley Memorial Hospital, The William, Trenton, N. J.

Memorial Hospital, The, Worcester, Mass.

Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mercy Hospital of Canton, Ohio, Canton, Ohio.

Methodist Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Methodist Hospital, The, Sioux City, Iowa.

Methodist Hospital of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Sanatorium, Mount McGregor, N. Y.

Midway Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.

Milwaukee Children's Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee, City of, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee County General Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Milwaukee Hospital, "The Passavant," Milwaukee, Wis.

Morningside Hospital, Tulsa, Okla.

Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J.

Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

Nassau Hospital, The, Mineola, N. Y.

Natchez Charity Hospital, Natchez, Miss.

Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.

New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Melrose, Stoneham, Mass.

Newton Hospital (Inc.), Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New York Hospital, New York, N. Y.

New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, N. Y.

New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital, The, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, Gastonia, N. C.

Northern Pacific Beneficial Association, St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific Hospital, Tacoma, Wash.

North Hudson Hospital Association, Weehawken, N. J.

Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oak Park Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Oak Park, Ill.

Omo Manufacturing Co., The, Middletown, Conn.

Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.

Orthopaedic Hospital-School, Los Angeles, Calif.

Packer Hospital, The Robert, Sayre, Pa.

Paradise Valley Sanitarium and Hospital, National City, Calif. (in principle).

Pasadena Hospital Association (Ltd.), Pasadena, Calif.

Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peralta Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pomona Valley Community Hospital, Pomona, Calif.

Pottsville Hospital, The, Pottsville, Pa. (in principle).

Presbyterian Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Presbyterian Hospital, The, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, The, Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, The, Chicago, Ill.

Rand Rubber Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reading Hospital, The, Reading, Pa.

Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Red River Lumber Co., The, Westwood, Calif.

Reese Hospital, Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Reid Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Ind.

Riverside Hospital, Paducah, Ky.

Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, Pa.

Roper Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

Ross (Inc.), Will, Milwaukee, Wis.

Saginaw General Hospital, Saginaw, Mich.

St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
 St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 St. John's Hospital, Fargo, N. Dak.
 St. John's Hospital of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.
 St. Joseph's Hospital (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn.
 St. Louis Children's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
 St. Luke's Hospital Association, Denver, Colo.
 St. Luke's Hospital and Nurses Training School, Boise, Idaho.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Fargo, N. Dak.
 St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N. Y.
 St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 St. Luke's Hospital (Inc.), Pittsfield, Mass.
 St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
 St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 St. Mary's Hospital for Children (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass.
 Samaritan Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 San Diego County General Hospital, San Diego, Calif.
 San Joaquin General Hospital, French Camp, Calif.
 Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Santa Fe Coast Lines Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Scranton State Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
 Sealy Hospital, John, Galveston, Tex.
 Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.
 Seaside Hospital (St. John's Guild), New York, N. Y.
 Sonoma State Home, Eldridge, Calif.
 South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia, S. C.
 Southern Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La.
 South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sparrow Hospital, Edward W., Lansing, Mich.
 Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio.
 Stanford University Hospitals, San Francisco, Calif.
 Stanislaus County Hospital, Modesto, Calif.
 State University Hospital and Crippled Children's Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
 Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, Va.
 Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, Pa.
 Surgical Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Sutter Hospital, Sacramento, Calif.
 Sydenham Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
 Truesdale Hospital, The, Fall River, Mass.
 Union Hospital in Fall River, Fall River, Mass.
 Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa.
 U. S. Rubber Co., Providence, R. I.
 University Hospital, Augusta, Ga.
 University Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 University Hospitals, Iowa City, Iowa.
 University Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
 University of California Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
 University of Colorado School of Medicine and Hospitals, Denver, Colo.
 University of Virginia Hospital, University, Va.
 Van Cleef Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 Vassar Bros. Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Virginia, Medical College of, Hospital Division, Richmond, Va.
 Washington County Hospital Association, Hagerstown, Md.
 Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.
 Watts Hospital, Durham, N. C.
 Welborn Hospital Clinic, Evansville, Ind.
 Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
 Wesson Memorial Hospital, Springfield, Mass.
 West Baltimore General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Wisconsin, State of, Madison, Wis.
 Wisconsin State Medical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
 Woonsocket Hospital, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
 Youngstown Hospital Association, The, Youngstown, Ohio.

GOVERNMENT

Department of Agriculture, Bureau of
Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
(in principle).

Freedmen's Hospital, Washington,
D. C.

Station hospital, Fort Benning, Ga.

Station hospital, Fort McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

United States Marine hospital, San
Francisco, Calif.

United States Naval hospital, Chelsea,
Mass.

Veterans' Administration hospital,
North Little Rock, Ark.

Veterans' Administration hospital,
Palo Alto, Calif.

United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

War Department, Washington, D. C.



PROMULGATION STATEMENT FOR HOSPITAL RUBBER SHEETING

Pursuant to a request from the American Hospital Association, in cooperation with the Rubber Manufacturers Association, the Department of Commerce submitted to the industry on February 4, a recommended commercial standard for hospital rubber sheeting. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of Standards, the standard as shown herein.

This recommendation became effective for new production on June 1, 1932.

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. FAIRCHILD,
Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED.

R. P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD

SCOPE

1. This commercial standard is a minimum specification for hospital rubber sheeting. It covers chemical and physical requirements of this commodity.

TYPES AND COLORS

2. *Types.*—(a) Single coated (coated on one side); (b) double coated (coated on both sides).

3. *Colors.*—Maroon, white or cream colored.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

4. The sheeting shall be made from a cotton fabric coated on one or both sides, as specified, with a rubber compound. It shall have a smooth, uniform, soft finish, free from pits or other imperfections. The material shall be rubber coated to the full width specified.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

5. The finished sheeting shall be of maroon, white or cream white color as specified.

6. The rubber compound shall contain not less than 30 per cent by weight of best quality, new, wild, or plantation rubber.

DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

7. The finished sheeting shall be 36, 45, or 54 inches wide as specified.

8. A tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch will be allowed in width with compensating additions in length for any deficiency in width of one-half inch or over.

9. The tensile strength shall be not less than 50 pounds, warp and filling, when tested according to paragraph 15.

10. The sheeting shall show no change which might affect its serviceability when subjected to the action of steam according to paragraph 16.

11. The sheeting shall resist the action of phenol when tested according to paragraph 17.

12. The sheeting shall be waterproof, see paragraph 18.

13. The thickness of coated sheeting shall be as follows:

Type (a)-----	0.014 inch \pm 0.001 inch
Type (b)-----	.020 inch \pm .002 inch

METHODS OF SAMPLING, INSPECTION, AND TESTS

14. *Sampling.*—One sample 18 inches long and the full width of the roll shall be taken at random from each 100 rolls, or less, delivered for test and analysis.

15. *Tensile strength.*—Tests shall be made within 30 days from date of delivery by the grab method with 1-inch jaws, 3 inches apart, at a speed of 12 inches per minute.

16. *Resistance to steam.*—A sample, 6 inches square, of coated sheeting, shall be subjected to the action of steam at a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch for 20 minutes, removed and after 2 hours again subjected to the same steam test. Inspection should be made after 24 hours at room temperature.

17. *Resistance to phenol.*—A sample 6 inches square, of coated sheeting, after being submerged in 5 per cent phenol for 18 hours at room temperature, shall show no change which might affect its serviceability.

18. *Test for waterproof quality.*—The finished sheeting shall withstand a hydrostatic pressure of 80 pounds per square inch for 5 minutes without leaking. The water pressure shall be applied over an area of 1 square inch.

PACKAGES AND MARKING

19. The material shall be supplied in rolls containing approximately 25, 50, or 60 yards.

20. Each roll of sheeting shall be wrapped in paper and sealed. The seal shall bear the manufacturer's name or trade name, date of manufacture, and the name and quantity of sheeting.

21. The seal or label shall state that the sheeting conforms to the requirements of the commercial standard for hospital rubber sheeting, the following label being recommended:

_____, 193
(Date of manufacture)

This roll of hospital rubber sheeting containing _____ yards, is certified to conform to all requirements of Commercial Standard CS 38-32 for Hospital Rubber Sheet ing issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

The _____ Company.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The American Hospital Association, through John M. Smith, chairman of its Standardization and Simplification Committee, requested the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for rubber sheeting under date of February 23, 1931. Following the formulation of a tentative standard by the American Hospital Association, the assistance of the Rubber Manufacturers Association was requested by the Bureau of Standards to ascertain the desires of manufacturers concerning the requirements of the specification.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association then circulated the tentative draft to all manufacturers known to it and discussed the specification in a meeting of manufacturers. Following the approval of the standard with some minor changes, the Rubber Manufacturers Association suggested that a general conference was unnecessary and requested the Bureau of Standards to dispense with this item of its procedure. The Bureau of Standards referred this request to the Standardization and Simplification Committee of the American Hospital Association and with its approval circulated the recommended commercial standard to the industry for acceptance.

STANDING COMMITTEE

A standing committee was suggested by the Rubber Manufacturers Association and the American Hospital Association to represent the various branches of the industry and to receive all comments and suggestions for the improvement of the commercial standard.

The membership of the standing committee is as follows:

JOHN F. BUSH (chairman), superintendent, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Dr. JOSEPH B. HOWLAND, director, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.
JOHN M. SMITH, director, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
T. WOYTHALER, Hodgman Rubber Co., Framingham, Mass.
A. F. SCHILDAUER, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
J. H. MASON, Hartz-Mason-Grower, Watertown, Mass.
E. BURNELL RHOADS, Rhoads & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM A. GATELY, Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies, New York, N. Y.
F. W. REYNOLDS, ex officio secretary, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

REVISION INTERVAL

No definite interval was fixed for revision of the standard, but the committee may consider a revision at the request of the chairman when such action appears advisable.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date for new production was set for June 1, 1932.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

The certification plan as applied by the Bureau of Standards to commercial standards consists in the compilation and distribution of lists of manufacturers who are willing, when requested to do so, to certify to purchasers that products supplied by them comply with all the requirements and tests set forth in nationally recognized commercial standards. The plan is also applied to selected Federal specifications.

These lists are available on request to individual consumers, consumer groups, companies, and, in fact, to any prospective purchasers, for their guidance.

The benefits now derived from the use of specifications by large consumers are thus made immediately available to the small consumer, with incidental advantage to the larger consumers of convenience in ordering and accepting material with fewer laboratory tests. The manufacturer also benefits from the well-known economies accompanying "mass production."

The lists of manufacturers "willing-to-certify" to the quality of certain commodities are made by corresponding with, as nearly as possible, all the manufacturers of that product and listing only those who signify their willingness to certify to the purchaser, when requested to do so, that the commodities delivered actually comply with the commercial standard.

Obviously, the purchaser making use of the lists of "willing-to-certify" manufacturers, will select therefrom such manufacturers as are known (or assumed) by him to be reliable.

The trend toward the purchase of materials of certified quality from sources shown on such "willing-to-certify" lists supplies added incentive to standardization on the part of other producers, and thus the benefits of the certification plan will be felt by purchasers either directly or indirectly, whether or not they make use of the plan themselves.

INDEXING TITLE

The self-indexing title appearing in the upper left-hand corner of front page of cover is identical with that used in the Federal Standard Stock Catalogue. The corresponding Federal Standard stock catalogue and Federal specification group classification is ZZ.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS PROCEDURE

Industry has long recognized the value of a wide application of specifications developed and approved by nationally recognized organizations. For those desirous of securing this result, the Bureau of Standards has a procedure whereby such specifications, properly indorsed, may be printed as official publications of the Department of Commerce and promulgated as "commercial standards." The cooperation of the Bureau of Standards for this purpose is available only upon written request.

The division of trade standards is not designed to act as a standardizing body, neither does it engage in the preparation of specifications. Its function is mainly coordinatory in character, since its chief mission is to invite attention to a standard or a specification which any branch of industry may recommend for promulgation on a national basis; to determine its eligibility for promulgation; to publish and broadcast it in the event the prerequisites of procedure have been met, including a satisfactory majority acceptance; to facilitate the application of the certification plan for the assurance and convenience of the purchaser; to provide means for periodic audits of adherence; and to cooperate with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in determining the desire of industry relative to translation and promulgation of such specifications as a basis for foreign commerce.

Commercial standardization parallels simplified practice in many respects, although there are certain fundamental differences in their objectives. In general, it may be said that a simplification covers types, sizes, and varieties of a commodity which are retained by industry on the basis of demand, whereas a commercial standard establishes definite requirements as to grade, quality, or dimensional tolerances in addition to and distinct from any limitation of variety desired and accepted by the industry.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE

In order to carry on the aims and desires of the industry in the standardization of their product, a standing committee is appointed at the general conference. This committee consists of members from each division of the industry, namely, producers, distributors, and consumers, and thus reflects the well-balanced viewpoint of all concerned.

The members of the committee receive all suggestions regarding the commercial standard and consider its revision in the event that such action is desirable and mutually beneficial.

If revision is unnecessary, the commercial standard is reaffirmed in its existing form; but if any important changes are found desirable, their adoption is recommended by the committee, whereupon the industry is again solicited for written acceptance of the standard in its revised form.

The committee is in effect a centralizing agency for criticisms and comments regarding the commercial standard and is charged with the responsibility of recommending revisions to keep the standard abreast with current industrial practice.

The proper functioning of the committee requires that, when necessary, its members be willing to attend meetings held at some central place, although in most cases it will be possible to conduct the work by correspondence.

When deceptions in reference to the commercial standard are reported to the standing committee, it applies moral suasion or such other corrective measures as seem desirable. The Department of Commerce has no "police power" to compel adherence, nor follow-up inspection to check conformity thereto, so it rests upon the industry itself and the standing committee to do all in its power to encourage all divisions of the industry to follow the provisions of the commercial standard and contribute in every way possible to its general adoption and usefulness.

YOUR COOPERATION

As a producer, distributor, or consumer of some of the commodities for which commercial standards have already been established, you are in a position to avail yourself of the benefits arising from the use of quality standards.

The first step is a declaration in favor of the standard by recording your intention to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the standards for those products which you may buy or sell.

The receipt of your signed acceptance will permit the listing of your company in new editions of the commercial standards that you accept.

The acceptance of a commercial standard is an entirely voluntary action and applies to the production, sale, and use of stock items. It is not meant to interfere with the introduction, manufacture, or sale of special sizes and types sometimes required, nor to restrict the ingenuity of the producer in the employment of new materials, processes, or methods.

Commercial standards may be procured singly or in quantities at a nominal price from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Prices will be furnished upon request.

Trade associations and individual companies often distribute large numbers of the printed standard for the information and guidance of their members or customers. In such cases it is possible to extend the scope and degree of adherence by urging each recipient to send in an acceptance, bearing in mind that the practical value of any standardization is measured by the observance it receives.

An acceptance form for the commercial standard herein covered is included on page 15.



ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

Please sign and return this sheet to Division of Trade Standards,
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Date _____

DIVISION OF TRADE STANDARDS,
BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do hereby accept the original draft of the commercial standard, as our standard practice in the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{production}^1 \\ \text{distribution}^1 \\ \text{use}^1 \end{array} \right\}$ of hospital rubber sheeting beginning _____, and will use our best effort in securing its general adoption.

(Date)
Furthermore, we plan to cooperate with the standing committee in every reasonable way to assist it in the intelligent consideration of constructive revision to be adopted in accordance with commercial standards procedure.

Signature _____
(Above signature should be in ink)

(Cut on this line)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title _____

Company _____

Street address _____

City and State _____

We are members of the following associations or other organizations interested in the production, sale, or use of hospital rubber sheeting:

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

In signing the acceptance blank, please bear the following points clearly in mind:

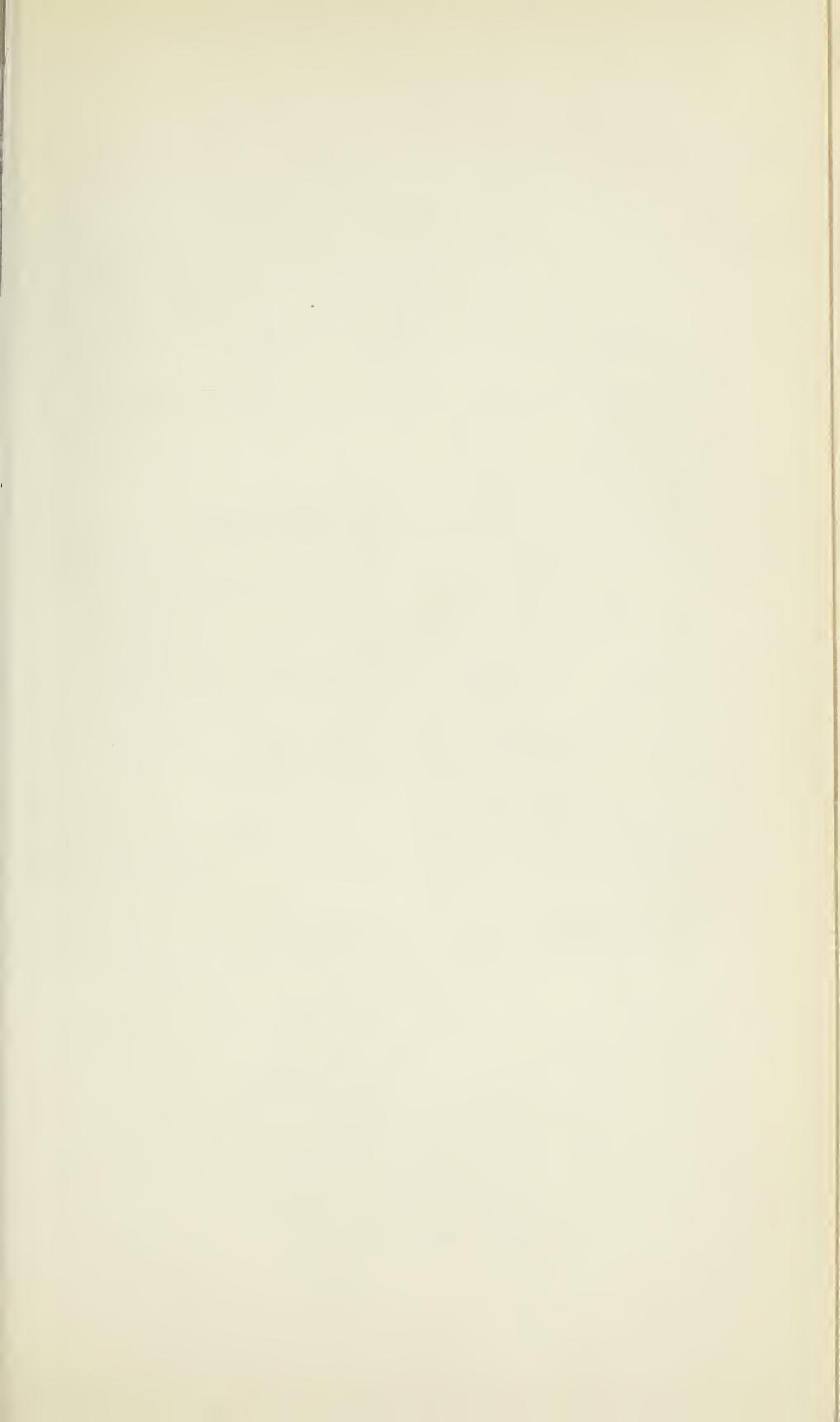
1. *Adherence.*—The Department of Commerce has no regulatory powers to enforce adherence to the commercial standards. Instead, this program is based on voluntary cooperation and self-government in industry. To make this specific standardization operate as a satisfactory example of self-government, it is highly desirable that it be kept distinct from any plan or method of governmental regulation or control. It will be successful according to the degree to which manufacturers, distributors, and purchasers adhere to its terms and conditions.

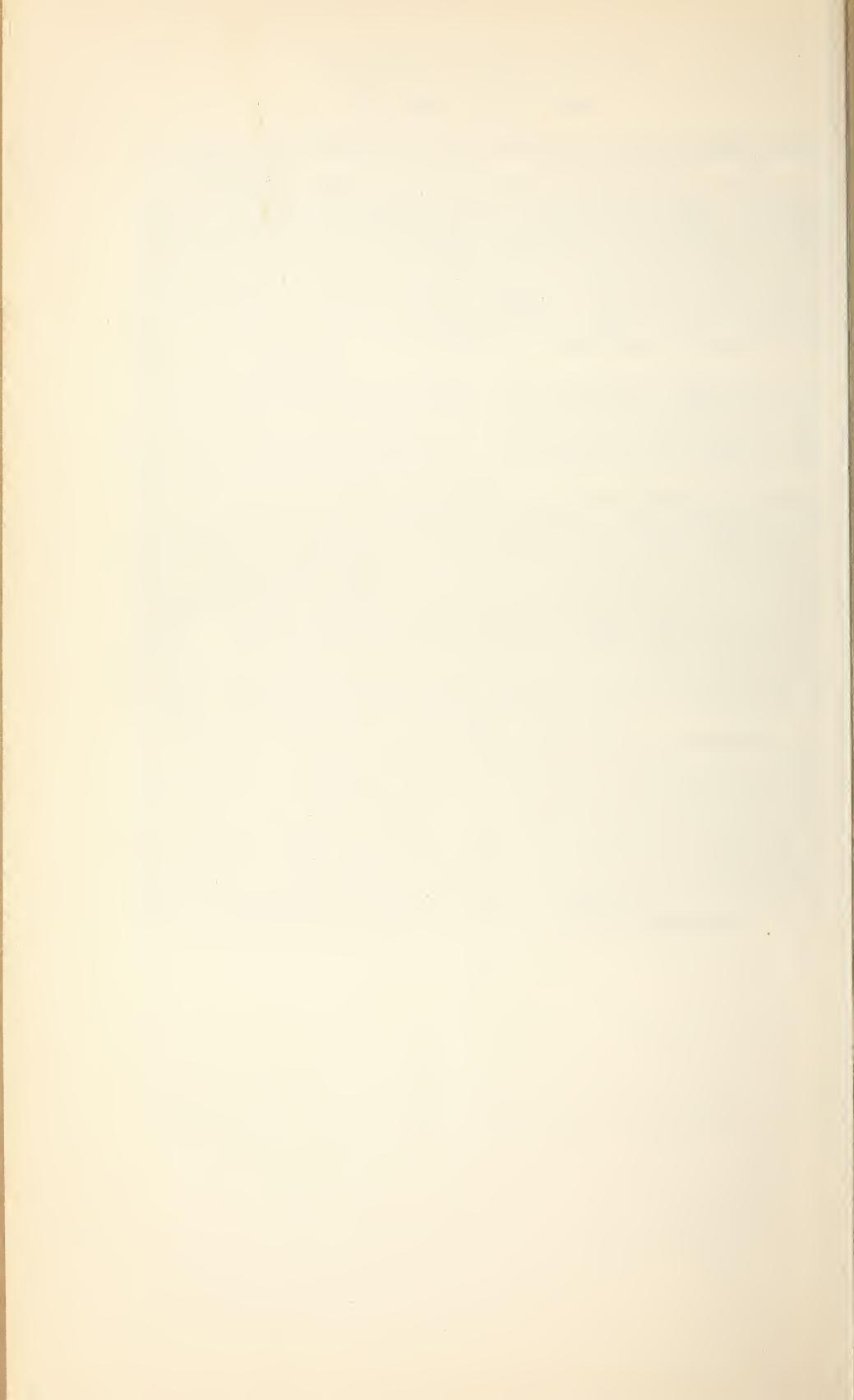
2. *The industry's responsibility.*—The department cooperates only on the request of the industry, and assumes no responsibility for industrial acceptance or adherence. This program was developed by the industry on its own initiative. Its success depends wholly on the active cooperation of those concerned.

3. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—You are entering into an entirely voluntary arrangement, whereby the members of the industry—the distributors and consumers of the product, and others concerned—hope to secure the benefits inherent in commercial standardization. Those responsible for this standard realize that instances may occur in which it will be necessary to supply or purchase items not included therein. The purpose is, however, to secure wider support for nationally recognized standards covering grade, quality, and other characteristics of products. Consumers can make the program a success if, in their purchasing, they will make a definite and conscientious effort to specify in terms of this commercial standard.

4. *The department's responsibility.*—The function performed by the Department of Commerce is fourfold: First, to act as a coordinator to insure adequate consideration of the needs of all interests; second, to supply such assistance and advice in the development of this program as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to solicit and record the extent of adoption and adherence to the standard; and fourth, to add all possible prestige to this standardization movement by publication and promulgation if and when it is adopted and accepted by all elements directly concerned.







COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	21-30.	Interchangeable ground glass joints.
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (first revision).	22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	23-30.	Feldspar.
3-28.	Stoddard solvent.	24-20.	Standard screw threads.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	25-30.	Special screw threads.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (first revision).	27-30.	Plate glass mirrors.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
8-30.	Plain and thread plug and ring gage blanks.	29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
9-29.	Builders' template hardware.	30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	31-31.	Red cedar shingles.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxilin coating.
12-29.	Domestic and industrial fuel oils.	33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
13-30.	Dress patterns.	34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.	35-31.	Plywood (hardwood and eastern red cedar).
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	36-31.	Fourdrinier wire cloth.
16-29.	Wall paper.	37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.
17-32.	Diamond core drill fittings (first revision) (in preparation).	38-31.	Hospital rubber sheeting.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	39-32.	Wool and part wool blankets (in preparation).
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood.	40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves (in preparation).
20-30.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures.	41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves (in preparation).

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice in their industry, may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

